

The Daily Freeman.
EVENING EDITION.

The Freeman.
With his hand upon his charter,
And his foot upon the sod,
He will stand—o die a martyr
For his Freedom and his God.

C. W. WILLARD, Editor.
J. W. WHEELLOCK, Printer.

MONTPELIER, VT.
MONDAY, MAY 13, 1861.

A DAILY FREEMAN

Will be published at this office until further notice. Two editions will be issued, one to be ready for the mail West, and the stages that leave Montpelier in the afternoon, the other in the morning in season for the morning mails. Each edition will contain the latest telegraphic news to the time of going to press.

The Terms will be,
\$4.00 per year, or \$1.00 for three months, to mail subscribers and those taking the paper from the office.

\$5.00 per year, or \$1.25 for three months, to village subscribers—paper delivered at their houses or places of business.

Advertisements inserted on reasonable terms. Orders are solicited. C. W. WILLARD.

Mails in Montpelier.

Southern and Eastern mail closes at 8:00 a. m.; arrives at 5:15 p. m.

Northern and Western closes at 3:15 p. m.; arrives at 9:30 a. m.

Barre mail arrives daily at 8:30 a. m.; departs every day on arrival of Southern.

Brattleboro mail arrives daily at 10:00 p. m.; departs daily at 4:00 a. m.

Danville arrives Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 3:00 p. m.; departs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays on arrival of Western.

Barton arrives and departs same as Danville.

Hartford, by Worcester and Elmira, arrives Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 3:00 p. m.; departs same as Danville.

Chelsea arrives Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 1:30 p. m.; departs same as Danville.

Calais mail arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 1:00 p. m.; leaves alternate days on arrival of Western.

Berlin from two to six times a week.

All matter for these mails must be in the office before the time of closing, to go the same day.

OFFICE HOURS FROM 7:00 A. M. TO 5:00 P. M.

JAMES G. FRENCH, P. M.

Montpelier, May 1, 1861.

Wigfall said in the Senate last March that the Union was dead and it rested with the Administration and the Republicans whether it should have "a Protestant burial or an Irish wake." The Administration, and the North generally, had not at that time looked at the subject in the light then shed upon it by the celebrated Texan clown. But the South have adopted, doubtless, Wigfall's view of the matter, and not only that but they seem to have determined to murder the Irish wake any way, even if it is necessary to murder the Union in order to have the corpse ready.

But is it not now barely possible that in the midst of their insane and drunken "wake," interrupting their hooting, and dancing, and yelling, the Union—not the ghost of the murdered Union, nor yet any miserable, re-constructed Union, but the good old Union our Fathers made—with the frown of a just anger darkening its face, and the sharp sword of avenging wrath glittering in its hand, may suddenly appear to their affrighted vision, searing their glaring eyeballs, driving at once the fumes of whisky from their brains, and giving them the most terrible proofs of its vigorous life? There may still be a funeral and Wigfall with a halter about his neck may have the distinction of going with the chief mourners; but the cortege will go from the scaffold to the potter's field, and the vile body of Treason will be the "jintleman in the coffin."

The First Vermont Regiment.

We learn from our exchanges that the journey of our Regiment from Rutland was a continual ovation. At Granville, N. Y., a large company of ladies and Union men assembled about the depot, and as the cars whirled by, saluted them with cheers and the waving of flags, and with benedictions. At Troy they were met by the "Citizens' Corps," and escorted to the residence of Gen. Wool. There they were addressed by Hon. J. O. Griswold in a complimentary and graceful speech, and introduced to the brave Wool. The General briefly addressed Col. Phelps, who neatly responded for himself and command. The Regiment then partook of a late dinner at the Troy House. In the evening they left for New York. The Albany Atlas and Argus says of their appearance as they passed through the city:

A Regiment of Vt. volunteers passed down the Hudson River Railroad in the 9:40 train from Troy last night. They are by far the finest troops we have yet seen among the volunteers from any State. They look fit for service.

Every man in the ranks is "every inch a man and not a man, from the Colonel down to the last man in the rear column, but seems fully capable of upholding the fighting reputation of Molly Stark & State. The Green Mountain Boys will be heard from "down South."

The World's reporter gives the following account of the Regiment in New York:

The First Regiment Vermont volunteers, numbering 760 men under command of Col.

Phelps, arrived in this city from Troy yesterday morning at 6 o'clock, after having been under arms thirty-six hours. They marched immediately to the Park Barracks, where a warm breakfast awaited them, and where they were quartered for the day. The appearance of the first regiment from the Green Mountain State is such as to elicit the most cordial commendation of all who have seen them. They are a rugged, vigorous, powerful body of men, to whom the hardships of camp life will be little less than a pastime. In the ranks are about one hundred college graduates, and many of the members are gentlemen of wealth and the highest respectability of Vermont. There are, also, a large number of mechanics and farmers in the regiment—men who are used to every possible hardship, and who will not be the first to falter on the battle field. Every man in the regiment is said to be a shot.

At a trial of the new muskets by one of the companies, every one struck the target at a distance of twenty rods, and the officers say there are not ten men in the regiment who would miss it at that distance. In addition to the skill of the troops in the use of their arms, they are officered by men who have seen actual service. Colonel Phelps is an old and experienced officer, and has, by his strict enforcement of discipline, together with his care for the comfort of men, won the confidence of his entire command. There are some tall men in the ranks, but the Colonel towers above them all.

WASHINGTON, May 12.

The arrangements having been completed for an effective blockade of the Virginia waters, Captain Pendergast has given the precautionary notice of 15 days for all vessels to leave the ports of that State, either with or without cargoes.

Several of our Foreign ministers and some of our countrymen have asked for an extension of the time, but this is even refused. The order will be adhered to impartially by Capt. Pendergast. Persons though representing themselves as Union men, have been denied the privilege of forwarding locomotives to Tennessee, for the reason among others that such necessary railroad machinery might be used in the transportation of hostile troops. The Government also takes care that coal desirable for steam purposes shall not be transported to the disloyal States.

Information having reached the Navy Department last night that several small vessels had been fired at from the Virginia shore, and an effort to detain them by the Alexandria authorities in order that their cargoes of fish, instead of being brought to Washington, might be secured for the use of secession troops. The Secretary promptly ordered the steamer Pawnee to stop the lawless proceedings. In addition to the National vessels, about twenty armed steamers from New York, Boston and Philadelphia have been, or are being put in readiness for blockading purposes.

Information has been received that enlistments for the increase of the Navy are so successful that the necessary number will soon be supplied.

The Secretary of War is assiduous in hurrying forward the measures of blockade, and informs his friends by this time that Charleston and Savannah are experiencing its effects.

The Niagara and other vessels will simultaneously operate at New Orleans.

A number of naval officers, including captains, who, during the panic, resigned their commission, have applied to be re-instated, but their appeals have been, and will continue to be, disregarded. Some of the officers who long ago retired honorably to private pursuits, but recently offered their services to the government, have been placed on duty as second Lieutenants, as no higher stations under the present circumstances can now be assigned them.

The earnest efforts of the department is to make the blockade effective within the shortest possible time.

The War Department is equally busy. Much anxiety it felt to learn what distribution will be made of the forces to constitute the 39 regiment of infantry and 1 of cavalry, making an aggregate of 34,500, an aggregate of 42,034 officers and enlisted men called into service under the President's proclamation for volunteers to serve 3 years.

The desired information will very soon be publicly announced. The plan of organization has been prepared. Each regiment of Infantry will consist of ten companies with a minimum aggregate of 886 or a maximum aggregate of 1046 officers and men. The Cavalry regiment will consist of 4, 5, or 6 squadrons, each squadron of two companies with a minimum aggregate of 70, or a maximum aggregate of 95 officers and men to each company, these to be mustered in by companies or squadrons. The commissioned officers will be appointed by the Governor of the State furnishing it, and the non-commissioned officers, until the company shall be embodied in a regiment, will be appointed by the Captain afterwards by the Colonel on the recommendation of the Captain.

The field officers will be appointed by the Governor of the State which furnishes the Regiment. The general organization provides for 3 divisions of from 3 to 4 brigades.

STATE OF VERMONT.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Rutland May 10, 1861.
The First Vermont Volunteer Regiment will be stationed for the present at Fortress Monroe—Old Point Comfort, Virginia. Any letters or packages sent to this office, will be forwarded to the Regiment. Should the Regiment be ordered elsewhere, due notice will be given through the public prints. H. HENRY BAXTER,
Adj't & Insp'r. General.

We do not yet understand the telegram that the Vt. Regiment sailed for Annapolis Saturday. The telegram is wrong, or the Commander-in-Chief has changed the order to go to Fort Monroe. We shall learn soon, however, their exact destination. They will go where they are ordered, whether it be to Harper's Ferry, Monroe, or Montgomery.

PERSONAL.—Col. Phelps, the leader of our First Regiment, is a nephew of Mrs. Willard, of Troy, and is an old United States army officer. He is a brother of Major Phelps of Baltimore, who resigned from the Regiment there when the Colonel commanding refused to call out the militia to protect the Massachusetts troops passing through the city. Col. Phelps resigned from the army about a year since.—Burlington Times.

BY TELEGRAPH
TO THE FREEMAN.

FROM OUR MORNING EDITION.

WASHINGTON, May 11.

The President has issued a proclamation setting forth that an insurrection exists, by which the lives, liberty and property of loyal citizens are endangered, and as it is deemed proper that all needful measures should be taken for the protection of such citizens of the United States, in the discharge of their duties, in that State, the President directs the Commander of the U. S. Forces on the Florida coast to permit no person to exercise any office or authority on the Island of Key West, the Tortugas and Santa Rosa, which may be inconsistent with the laws and Constitution of the United States, and authorizing him, at the same time, should he find it necessary, to suspend the writ of Habeas Corpus, and remove from the vicinity of the U. S. fortresses all dangerous and suspected persons.

ANAPOLIS, May 11.

The agent in charge of Winan's Steam Gun testified on examination that he was on his way to Harper's Ferry, and was not going out to practice at a long range, as stated by the Baltimore Sun.

The gun now guards the viaduct at the Relay House.

The report of negro insurrections in Kentucky, was caused by an old lady meeting a couple of negroes armed.

Latest Telegraphic News.

TO MONDAY MORNING.

HARPERS FERRY TROOPS.

WESTERN VIRGINIA STRONG FOR THE UNION!

The Vermont Boys sailed for Annapolis!

VOLUNTEERS EAGER FOR THE FRAY.

Arrival of the Great Eastern.

ST. LOUIS NEWS!

500 Rebels Released on parol.

Charleston and Pensacola to be Attacked.

NEW YORK, May 11.

There are about 5000 troops at Harpers Ferry, half of whom are without arms. The Union-feeling in Western Virginia is daily growing stronger.

As the steamer Northern Light was leaving the pier this afternoon, she carried away part of it, throwing a number of persons into the water. All were rescued except a boy named John Dailey. About seven persons had arms and legs broken.

The Vermont Regiment sailed this afternoon for Annapolis.

WASHINGTON, May 12.

The news of a conflict at St. Louis causes the greatest sensation here. The volunteers are anxious to commence the campaign. Prominent Missourians predict that their State will out of the Union within a week.

Orders have been sent to Gen. Harney to use all possible means to prevent a renewal of the conflict, which seems imminent, between the State troops and the U. S. Soldiers.

The Rebels are encamped immediately opposite the City, and their advanced pickets can be plainly seen from the capitol.

It is understood from the most competent authority that a simultaneous attack is to be made upon Charleston and Pensacola at the earliest moment our fleet can be in readiness.

The new stand taken by Maryland for the Union has caused the deepest mortification to the Secessionists, and it is feared that the Confederate troops now in Virginia will invade the State, as they are concentrating within a few miles of Fredericktown.

NEW YORK, May 12.

The Steamer Great Eastern came up the bay this morning. It is confidently anticipated that she will be chartered for the conveyance of Troops and munitions of war.

ST. LOUIS, May 11.

Col. Campbell has received a note from Gen. Frost which has been distributed around the City in extras, earnestly entreating his friends and the friends of the State Militia now held as prisoners of war in the Arsenal, to abstain from any demonstration, stating that their safety depends on the quietness of the City, that any riotous proceedings would arouse the populace in lower wards and result disastrously to the City, and themselves.

Reports of insubordination in the arsenal are credited, and fears are entertained for the lives of the State troops, should disturbances occur in the city.

Gen. Harney has arrived and taken command of the U. S. Forces.

PERRYVILLE, May 11.

Intelligence from the South indicates that the firing of forests and the demonstration at Harper's Ferry, and Point of Rocks are only feints

to draw attention from Washington. 5000 Troops are in Alexandria to-day. Baltimore is quiet.

St. Louis May 12.

The 800 State Troops have been released on parol.

Montpelier, May 13, 4 o'clock P. M.

GEN. BUTLER INVESTS BALTIMORE!

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED.

MARSHAL KANE AND WINANS TO BE ARRESTED.

MASSACHUSETTS CITIZENS IN PRISON

WAR PREPARATIONS!

ANOTHER TERRIBLE TRAGEDY IN ST. LOUIS!!!

Killed And Wounded!

WASHINGTON, May 13.

Orders have been issued to Gen. Butler to invest Baltimore, proclaim martial law and arrest Marshal Kane of that city and Winans. Winans is reported to have fled.

NEW YORK, May 13.

A dispatch to the Herald states that a Government agent reports that there are not more than 4000 rebel troops at Harper's Ferry, but probably more in the vicinity.

The occupy not only the Virginia side, but also that of Maryland, and were apprehensive of an attack from the Federal troops.

Gov. Andrew has been notified that Massachusetts citizens are imprisoned at Richmond and Charleston, without having committed any offence.

The Times says another Regiment will be ordered from Maine and Connecticut.

General Scott has ordered the fortification of the Heights of Cairo commanding Bird Point, that being the only assailable position.

NEW YORK, May 13.

A dispatch to the Tribune from Washington states that scouts are daily returning from the South, who bring accounts of forces at Richmond, Lynchburg, Montgomery, New Orleans and Pensacola, and that they intend marching on Washington, and if that plan is abandoned, the men will mutiny against their leaders.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 12.

The city saw another terrible tragedy last night. Several companies of the Home Guard, while marching through the city, were hoisted, hissed, and fired upon by the crowd. The rear companies turned and fired upon the crowd.

The whole column was instantly in confusion, breaking rank and discharging their muskets down their own lines, and among the people.

The utmost confusion prevailed, spectators flying in all directions.

The troops suffered most severely. Four of their number were instantly killed, and several wounded.

Three citizens were killed, and many injured. Immense crowds filled the streets, and most intense indignation was manifested against the Germans.

In order to allay the excitement, and to restore confidence, General Harney issued a proclamation to the people of St. Louis and the State, expressing deep regret at the state of things here, and pledging himself to do all in his power to preserve the peace.

Considerable lawlessness has prevailed for the past few days. Several innocent Germans have been shot in the street.

YORK, Pa. May 11.

The Nashville Banner of the 8th says a vessel arrived at New Orleans on Thursday from Europe with a quarter of a million stand of arms for the Confederate States. About 40 boxes of arms and a large amount of ammunition had reached Nashville from the South.

Gen. Butler with 80 men and 10 pieces of Capt. Varnier's battery left Sunday, on important secret service, in the direction of Baltimore. The Herald's correspondent says Gov. Letcher has written to the officer commanding at Harper's Ferry to withdraw his forces from the Maryland soil.

The rebel army are erecting heavy batteries at Jefferson's Rocks, said to command Virginia and Maryland sides of the Potomac and Shenandoah, also other approaches. When the government get ready to march in that direction, the rebels will speedily be dislodged.

An army officer from Cairo reports there is not the slightest apprehension of an attack, but there are plenty of troops there to hold it against any force from the South.

HOW TO MAKE AN AMERICAN FLAG.—Notwithstanding the number in use, few persons know how to make an American flag properly. The rule is as follows:—The flag should be one-half longer than wide, viz: if six feet wide nine feet long, if eight feet wide twelve feet long.—The stripes should be alternately red and white, seven red and white, top and bottom both being red. The field should be blue, and extend over seven stripes, commencing at the top, four red and three white. The stars signifying the number of States, should be white, arranged on the blue field in the shape of a five-pointed star.

Advices from Louisiana state that the danger of insurrection is becoming imminent, and the most stringent rules are enforced on plantations.

West Randolph Academy.

The examination closing the Spring Term of this Institution, was held on Wednesday, May 8th. The exercises gave pleasant evidence of the thoroughness of instruction, and excellence of discipline, which mark a good school. It was manifest that the teachers have been earnest and faithful in their work, and have had much success in awakening a corresponding spirit in their pupils. The text-books had been thoroughly studied, but had not been allowed, as is too common, to confine and stifle the life and thought of the classes. It was noticeable that Reading, in particular, had received a judicious attention of which it too often fails.

The programme of the exhibition in the evening was entirely original. The declamations were mainly in tone, and all the pieces were penetrated by a patriotic and a christian spirit every way becoming to the place and the time. The music, vocal and instrumental, was excellent. The singing of the "Star Spangled Banner," by Mr. James Stone of Northfield, one of our patriotic volunteers, stirred all hearts and moistened many eyes with swelling emotion.

Friends who were present must have felt that the school, under its present management, (Mr. Geo. P. Beard, Principal, and Miss Mary J. Carleton,) well worthy of confidence and a generous patronage. I am sure I may speak for them confidently, in commending it to the public.

The Summer term will commence on Monday, May 29. DELTA.

MISSOURI AFFAIRS.—St. Louis, May 10. The House is in secret session, but it is understood that the joint resolution withholding the school fund for the purpose of arming the State, which passed the Senate on Wednesday, will be adopted. It is also seriously apprehended that the July interest of the fund will be used for the same purpose.

Mr. Harris' Military bill is said to be under discussion in the House. It provides for a division of the State into military districts, each to be commanded by a Major-General, and every able-bodied man between the ages of eighteen and forty-eight, is compelled to do duty, or pay a fine of \$150. It also provides that any body speaking disrespectfully of the Governor or Legislature is to be subjected to a Court Martial, and every citizen is requested to take the oath of allegiance to the State of Missouri only.

A detachment of forty State militia was sent out on the Pacific Railroad this morning to guard the Gasconade and Osage bridges.

New York, May 10. Private advices from Charleston state that butter is selling at seventy five cents, and that there is no ham or bacon in the market. Cattle are suffering for want of hay.

Private advices from North Carolina state that Southern troops are better armed with knives, revolvers and dirks than Northern troops, and they feel confident of success, anticipating that the first encounter will be at Harper's Ferry. There was about 4000 troops at Richmond who had not been paid. Flour at Richmond was \$10 dollars per barrel, and pork \$50 per barrel. The people are very poor and the banks broken. Business was prostrated and no money can be had. Virginia and North Carolina bonds were worth twenty cents on a dollar.

A member of Company G., Fifth Regiment, writes to us that the day after the arrival of his company in Washington, a squad of them happened into a shop, where the Massachusetts troops were the theme of discussion. One man remarked that they were mere "gingerbread soldiers," whereupon one of them, who is known as "Capt. Foster," stepped up to the man and said: "I am a Massachusetts soldier, and if you repeat that expression again, I'll whip you!" The secessionist dared not repeat his insult.—Lowell Courier.

FLAG-RAISING AT MONTPELIER CENTER.—Saturday last the patriotic people of the vicinity raised a splendid "Liberty Tree," 120 feet high, near the Old Church, and Town House, Montpelier Centre. A splendid American Ensign was then flung to the breeze from this staff amid the cheering and salutes of the "Capital Guards," and the citizens assembled to give evidence of their devotion to the Old Flag. It isn't now an easy thing to get out of sight of the Stars and Stripes in East Montpelier. They crown almost every eminence in that patriotic town.

There was a grand flag raising, and patriotic speech making, at Newport the 8th inst.

John A. Washington, the former owner of Mt. Vernon, has joined the Rebels.

The Committee on Federal Relations, in the Maryland Legislature, have reported that, under existing circumstances, it is inexpedient to call a sovereign convention, or to take measures for organizing the militia.

Detroit, Mich., May 10. Both Houses passed unanimously the relief and volunteer bills to-day. They provide for raising ten regiments and a loan of a million dollars.

Lieut. Meade, one of the Fort Sumter officers, has resigned, and will enter the Virginia army.

The Ohio troops have been ordered to Zanesville, opposite Wheeling.

Fort Washington, below Alexandria on the Maryland shore, is to be additionally armed.

It is stated in a private dispatch received from New York yesterday afternoon, that the Vermont First Regiment attracts much attention, and is conceded on all hands to be the best military corps now in the City.

Boston, May 11. An attempt has been made to cut off the Cohasset water from the city by breaking open the main conduit near Newton Lower Falls. The attempt was unsuccessful, the mason work being too strong for the implements used.

Married.

In Montpelier, the 13th inst., at the residence of J. W. Ellis, Esq., by Rev. W. H. Lord, George B. Reed, and Clara B. Burton, both of Montpelier.